

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRDEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VRELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be brief, and that the writer's real name and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, APRIL 19, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHUELER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.

When the parties familiar with the cost of asphalt and repair work had a chance to put in a bid lower than that which won the ten year repair contract, concerning which they now howl, they failed to do so. For this failure they had nobody but themselves to blame.

A Battle for Justice.

STRONG opposition exists in both senate and house military committees to the plan of army reorganization urged by Secretary Root. It seems that the staff, with honorable exceptions, is using its tremendous influence, gained through years of official opportunity to confer favors upon members of congress, to checkmate the proposition of a flexible staff, subject to periodical service in the line. The staff today is an aristocratic institution, feeling superior to the rest of the army and virtually a law unto itself. Its members in time of peace have little to do except to wear resplendent uniforms draw their salaries and bask in the sunlight of the social privileges which the brilliant society of the capital has from time immemorial allotted to them, leaving the hard work of the army to be done by officers of the line, subject to whatever conditions the staff may deign to lay down. Naturally the staff does not look with favor upon a plan which would subject its gaudy members to intervals of real soldiering or make it possible for a mere line officer to rise to a staff position in virtue of soldierly merit. As Secretary Root truly says:

"There is running throughout the line of the army today a feeling amounting almost to bitterness—a feeling of strong dissatisfaction with the creation of what seems to them to be a separate and privileged class constituting the staff of the army here in Washington. I have found many cases of officers who have been doing their duty silently and uncomplainingly, asking no favors and having no friends at court, on the frontier, enduring the hardships of army life, and who have the feeling that men get appointments here at Washington and that they are at the center of things and know the president and the secretary of war and the senators and members of congress, and that they can get about what they want; that they have a fine time and an easy life, and that the line has no chance compared with the staff. The feeling is that the staff officers constitute a close corporation here, with all the luxuries and all the privileges and all the power. It is a very unfortunate feeling."

Warming up on this subject, the secretary, in addressing the senate military committee the other day, pointedly said, and not a senator dared to challenge the accuracy of the assertion: "Gentlemen, it is of the highest importance to efficiency that, instead of the different branches of the army sitting and glaring at each other, and finding fault with each other, and opposing each other, and throwing responsibility off their shoulders on to somebody else's shoulders, they should work together, and that as far as possible, the artificial and permanent lines of demarcation should be broken down, and that the members of the army should have the esprit de corps of the army, instead of having the esprit de corps of a particular section of it. Two-thirds of the trouble we have had in the past has come from the fact that the men in our different departments are thinking about the difference between their departments, and the aggressions of other departments. The quartermaster and commissary are 'scrapping' about who shall get out a bill of lading and who shall call a board of survey to determine whether a keg of butter is lost. The ordnance and the artillery are finding fault with each other—the ordnance with the artillery, who do not take care of the guns, and the artillery with ordnance because they do not keep all the parts of the guns there. The line and staff are grumbling at each other around dinner tables, instead of laboring, each man with all the others for the good and efficiency of the whole service."

We have seen how this corroding spirit of jealousy and petty bickering interfered with the early preparations in our late war, costing the lives of hundreds of brave soldiers who died martyrs to staff incompetency and causing immense suffering and annoyance in every camp where our soldiers were concentrated. We have seen how it produced an Egan; we have seen how it has fed the sensitiveness, vanity and egotism of a naturally brave and brilliant officer like General Miles; officer after officer of the line, fighting men like Lawton, Henry, McArthur, has suffered from it, powerless to apply the remedy; and now, when a measure of reorganization is prepared, which meets the approval of an overwhelming proportion of the real soldiers in our army, are the staff favorites

writes with "pulls" to be permitted to thrust it into a pigeonhole? "What," asks the esteemed Wilkes-Barre Record, "do the Republicans of Northeastern Pennsylvania think of this scheme?" The "scheme" to which it refers being the alleged effort to sell for \$10,000 to some wealthy Philadelphia the nomination for congressman-at-large now held by Galusha A. Grow. They think that the Philadelphia insurgent papers which have reported such a scheme simply lied.

A Sentiment to Be Respected.

THE CONVENTION which is to assemble in Harrisburg next Wednesday to choose delegates at large to the Republican national convention can by simple resolution naming Charles Emory Smith as the choice of Pennsylvania for the vice-presidency halt the indecision which is manifest throughout the country respecting the second place on the McKinley ticket and cause the sentiment of the nation to crystallize around the idea of extending this appropriate honor to the banner state in the Republican column.

Are there any reasons why this should not be done? None have been made public. It has been said that Mr. Smith has not been in sympathy with the dominant influence in the Pennsylvania organization. This did not prevent his nomination by the president to a place of great responsibility and usefulness in the executive councils of the administration and should have no weight now. Charles Emory Smith is a Republican whose fealty has been unquestioned in all the years that he has been a national factor in the formulation and in the defense of Republican policies; he is the one man in our state who by experience, temperament, breadth of intellect and width of popularity is best fitted to add strength to the national ticket and success to the ensuing administration.

The New York state convention, Tuesday, was silent on the subject of the vice presidential nomination, and its example is suggested as an excuse for similar inaction on the part of the Pennsylvania convention. We don't know whether it matters what New York does or what it does not do in its state convention touching the vice presidential nomination. Neither affirmative nor negative action in the matter would be conclusive or binding in any way on the remainder of the country. Pennsylvania is under no obligations to follow New York. The Harrisburg convention will not imitate the New York convention without blindly disregarding a growing public sentiment in the state in favor of Mr. Smith's nomination for the vice presidency.

Existing political conditions impose the duty of respecting this sentiment and there is no defensible escape in silence. With a candidate whose availability defies criticism and challenges comparison, silence would be tantamount to recreancy. The opportunity to honor Pennsylvania in the vice presidential nomination this year must be obvious to the Republican leaders in this state. Failure to use it seems inconceivable.

Lord Roberts' soldierly comments upon the earlier generalship in the British South African campaign have the merit of coming from an officer who has proved himself competent to criticize. They also illustrate that the generalship which was displayed on the American side in our recent war with Spain, if not perfect, was at least highly creditable in comparison.

Our Mahometan Wards.

AFTER VISITING the principal cities and towns in the Sulu archipelago and conferring with our army officers and many leading natives, Editor Noyes of the Washington Star has ventured in a recent letter to offer a few suggestions as to how the United States can best get along with the Mahometan tribes whose fate has lately throned within American jurisdiction. First of all, he approves strongly of the compact with the sultans made by General Bates and says it was the only available means of escape from a lot of immediate trouble. But the sultan is not the only pebble on the Sulu beach, hence he advises that the various verbal agreements which our tactful commanders are making with the big natives in their respective districts be respected so far as possible by the central authority in the Philippines and that these officers be allowed considerable latitude. They are, he believes, worthy of trust.

"It appears," he says, "that a discrimination must be made in laws and form of government between Moroland and the rest of the Philippines. The conditions are entirely different in the two sections. Legislation which would be wholesome in one would threaten immediate war in the other. To withdraw from the southern Philippines and to wash our hands of responsibility for the control of them is apparently an impossible alternative. If we hold the islands, we must, however, exercise our authority in such a way as to save life and promote happiness on both sides of the Pacific and to spread the blessings of civilization in such fashion that they do not become curses to our beneficiaries.

"Slavery is hateful to the American idea. Unmistakable slavery, though of the mild feudal type, exists in the southern Philippines. Shall we abolish it off-hand, shedding American blood to reconcile the Moros to what they will look upon as confiscation of their property? Or shall we proceed cautiously and peaceably to eradicate the evil, perhaps through some moderate measure of compensated emancipation, such as that which with many safeguards of decency was put in operation by the Dutch in Java? "Polygamy is antagonistic to American sentiment. It is a part of the religion of Mahomet and prevails among

the comparatively wealthy few in our Mahometan islands. Shall we bring on 'a holy war' in the Philippines by demanding the immediate eradication of polygamy and the exodus from the harems of all but wife No. 1? Or shall we follow the example of exceeding forbearance set by other Christian nations with Asiatic and Mahometan dependencies and our own precedent in winking for a time at the social customs of the American Indians? Polygamy is a luxury of the rich. Education and contact with civilization will render it more and more expensive every year, will steadily increase the discontent among the plural wives, and will doubtless gradually abolish the evil of many simultaneous wives by driving men to our own superior system of many wives in succession through the operation of our law marriage and divorce laws.

"If we decide that the immediate extirpation of neither slavery nor polygamy from the Philippines is worth the shedding of a drop of American blood, we may also conclude with advantage to go slowly at first in regard to the imposition of unaccustomed taxes upon the Moros. An export tax in practical effect reduces the price of what they sell; an import tax is made to increase the price of what they buy. The Chinese middleman with the duties as a pretext swindles the Moro by making the reduction of the selling price and the increase of the buying price respectively much more than the amount of the duty in each case. The military authorities will doubtless find a way of preventing this imposition. In regard to the equities of taxation, it is, of course, to be remembered that American taxation brings and will continue to bring to the Moros trade, prosperity, circulation of money and enlargement of tax-paying capacity and that the islands must as soon as possible produce the revenues necessary to meet the expense of their economical government. But it is far more important for the immediate present that the Moro should not conceive the idea that he is being taxed and oppressed in novel ways to which even the Spaniards did not resort, than that funds should be secured for public improvements in the Sulu archipelago, which can well wait that more convenient season when all will be quiet in the Philippines."

If our people here at home, who don't understand the local circumstances, will let the management of this problem rest in the hands of the authorities who are on the spot and who have the knowledge that we lack, it will work out rightly in good time.

Elaborate articles in the yellow journals purporting to show how cruelly Tom Platt was preparing to "throw" Governor Roosevelt were rudely contradicted by the New York Republican convention, which not only gave the governor the most cordial of possible endorsements but also took occasion, in several of the principal speeches, to intimate that the executive at Albany might one day occupy a similar position at Washington. It is always safe to doubt anything which appears in the yellow papers.

With the appropriation of \$61,000,000 for the building of new warships the question of securing men to take charge of them naturally comes to the front also. Every ship in the navy at present is said to be undermanned. The question of supplying crews for the new vessels will be an interesting problem confronting future sessions of congress.

Pittsburg has been enjoying a season of grand opera this week. Aside from her politicians Pittsburg seldom has an opportunity for contemplation of brilliancy, and the operatic season therefore has been one of unusual enjoyment.

Insurgent papers now admit that the opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Grow is dying out. Why not admit that it never existed?

According to accounts the United States seems to be furnishing material for the hotels.

The sultan of Turkey again shows a disposition to furnish material for the history makers.

PERSONALITIES.

William Dean Howells has contributed \$100 to a fund for the relief of widows of American soldiers killed in the Philippines.

General Nelson A. Miles never neglects his expertise at pilot practice, for which he is well known. He gives half an hour every day to shooting at a mark.

Francis Xavier of Brown university, announces that the class of '89 has raised a contribution of \$1,000 to the general endowment fund of the university.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is one of those who fear the first car in a train. He likes the last car the safest in case of accident and nearly always sits there.

The case of which frequently carries, is a handsome gold-headed one given him by a number of his Ohio employes ten years ago.

Lyman E. Pelton, of Highgate, Vt., is over 30 years old and still an active practical lawyer. Last year he argued a case before the Supreme court of the state, 100 miles away from his home.

William Waldorf Astor was always tolerably skilled with the rapier, and since taking up his residence in England he has been a match for some of the best swordsmen in the world.

One hundred ladies of Washington city have subscribed \$25 each to purchase a sword to be presented to Lady Penelope, wife of the British ambassador. They have selected a diamond sun-buster costing \$2,500, which they will hand her before she leaves in the spring, to remind her of their regard and affection.

The oldest recipient of the English Royal Humane society's medal is Rev. William Cripps Ledger, of Lismakee, Ireland, who has just been awarded that honor at the age of 75 for rescuing a drowning woman last month.

William Waldorf Astor was always tolerably skilled with the rapier, and since taking up his residence in England he has been a match for some of the best swordsmen in the world.

REV. DR. ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT.



Interest is daily manifested in the plans of the Rev. Dr. McGiffert, who has just resigned from the Presbyterian Church. It is stated on good authority that he will enter the Congregational Church, and many are wondering whether or not he will accept a charge in that denomination, and whether he intends withdrawing from the Union Theological Seminary, where he holds a professorship.

Europe's Lesson in Big Mine Strikes

THE PEOPLE of the United States are familiar with the operation of "strikes" in connection with the industries of this country, and long since learned to dread the inauguration of such proceedings under any circumstances, and to doubt the outcome, even at its best, as being of lasting benefit to any of the parties interested in such movements. Not often, however, have these performances assumed proportions here which have rendered them important features in the historic records of the country's affairs, although this has sometimes been the case. But this case of a strike between labor and capital has often enough taken place in the "old countries," and English and European workers have at times double forces in these movements to an extent and with a significance which have never been known on this side of the great water.

Such an enterprise has taken place within the present year on the European continent, beginning about the middle of January and continuing since that time with an obstinacy, persistence and hardihood of consequences such as have rarely characterized operations of this kind in any part of the world heretofore. This strike is of the miners in the coal districts of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and through its influence 20,000 people have been reduced to, and kept upon the verge of, famine, while for a great number of the practical workers absolute ruin has been the chief result. Indeed, the losses incurred through the great coal strike are enormous—almost beyond computation in fact. Under the influence of these strikes, transportation systems, industries and trade have suffered immeasurably, in many cases to an extent that it will be impossible to retrieve under any circumstances. Two months after the strike was inaugurated, it was calculated that 8,000,000 double-hundredweight tons of coal had been produced within the striking sections than under ordinary conditions at that season; and it was found necessary, in order to meet the demands for immediate consumption in those districts, to import that entire quantity from Hungary, Prussia and England. For the lack of the necessary coal for their operation, two local railroads estimate their losses at 1,500,000 crowns in that period.

In Northwestern Bohemia, the features of the strike, after it had been in force for about two months, had narrowed down to the demand for 8 hours a day's work, provided the miners—here numbering about 25,000—were promised a full pardon for the strike, and were all permitted to return to work. The employers agreed to the re-employment demand, but absolutely declined to grant the 8 hours. In fact, the miners were very thoroughly handed together and completely defeated. Meanwhile the miners have been running into debt in all directions, their reserves of savings have been largely exhausted and all the workmen have become indebted to their families for their future maintenance. The contributions of many weeks, which contributions must be paid in order to retain their membership on the pension list, and these payments must be made before any of their future earnings can be used for their own and their families' maintenance.

When it is considered that at the best, the wages of these workers are exceedingly small, that they live under governments differing in essentials from any that affect the people of the United States, and that the only remedy for their entire shutting out of the world is to be found in emigration, the gravity of the situation under a strike of such magnitude will be more adequately appreciated. Although there is absolute hope for the final quieting of the strike, it is doubtful whether it can be obtained in Europe, this condition has not in the least influenced compliance with the demands of the strikers, or to render the outlook for their future more hopeful. Barring, it would seem, the occurrence of some unforeseen event, it has caused the employers of these regions to resist, even to the damage of their interests, the demands of workers who have seized upon this situation and upon this time to forward a movement which could not succeed under ordinary circumstances. The grand result can only be educational when viewed from all standpoints.

IN THE VALLEY.

Upon the distant mountain peak We fix our ardent gaze, On that far eminence we seek The future of our ways. Oh willingly we climb, nor stop Ere we have reached that mountain top. While fairer, easier at our feet A garden landscape lies Where we may walk in dalliance sweet To sin life's highest prize. Heroic deeds we may command Nor ever leave the valley land. —M. L. Rayne.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Uncollected taxes in New Orleans aggregate over \$1,000,000. The Canadian Patriotic Fund has now passed the \$200,000 mark. It is expected that Sydney, B. C., will become the Pittsburg of Canada. The Canadian Pacific railway is surveying a new route from Ottawa to Amoy. Expressing expert instead of nattering experts were introduced in a recent trial in New York. Montreal has decided to erect the finest monument in Canada in honor of the Montezuelas who have fallen in South Africa. Apothecary shops with women clerks are not only becoming common in Russia, but they are said to be specially favored by physicians and the public. Donald Fraser & Sons will cut at their Frederick and Tennessee mills in New Brunswick 1,000,000 feet of long lumber and 60,000,000 shingles. Pennies are legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. Payment tendered in pennies in larger quantities can be refused without impairing the legal standing of the creditor. In order to facilitate traffic along the shores of the Dead Sea it has been decided to establish regular intercourse by means of small steamers, and the first steamer has been purchased. The most characteristic feature of Siberian farm life is that the farmers live not scattered all over the country, remote from neighbors, but in villages as near as possible to the land they are cultivating. Fort Sand is usually referred to as the dumping ground for all European nationalities found there. It is the central station for the numerous ships that pass through the Suez canal. An engineer of the Wisconsin Valley Advance-ment association estimates that in Marathon county, Wisconsin, there are twenty-three water powers of a capacity of 71,500 horse-power, and most of them are as yet undeveloped. Mississippi has a \$100,000 poultry farm. It is situated near from Bay Lake, Fla. There are 5,000 laying hens, 1,500 incubators, ducks, and hundreds of turkeys. Eggs are gathered in wheelbarrows, and thirty large incubators are in constant use. Several important changes will be made in the Harvard university summer school courses this year. A course in reading and speaking will be offered for the first time. It is intended for teachers who make such training an accessory

Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Standing Desks, Typewriter Desks, And Office Chairs

A Large Stock to Select from.

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.

EVERETT'S

Horses and carriages are superior to those of any other livery in the city.

If you should desire to go for a drive during this delightful period of weather, call telephone 794, and Everett will send you a first-class outfit.

EVERETT'S LIVERY, 236 Dix Court. (Near City Hall.)

ALWAYS BUSTY. FINLEY'S The season for Shirt Waists Is again upon us, and our preparations for its reception are greater than ever—as you will be ready to admit—when you have looked over our line of 1900. No finer or more complete line has ever been at your disposal, Designs, patterns and materials have never been prettier, and we invite your inspection during this week. Our sale of Shirt Waist Silks and Foulards still continues. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE The Neostyle Duplicator..... It will print 2,000 copies from one original writing, drawing or music, and 1,500 copies from any original written on any typewriter. We are agents for the above and have one in use for the inspection of any one interested in duplicating machines. The Planetary Pencil Sharpener, improved, The Star Paper Fastener, improved. We will put either in your office on trial for a few days. Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa. We carry the largest line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Lewis & Reilly 114-116 Wyoming Avenue. For Wedding Presents? Yes, we have them, in Sterling Silver, Rich Cut Glass, Clocks, Etc. An interesting variety of the richest goods in America. Prices the lowest, guarantee perfect at MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 34 Lackawanna Avenue HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Rooms 101, Connell Building, Scranton, Pa. AGENTS: JOHN E. SMITH & SON, Pittston; W. E. MULLIGAN, Plymouth; Wilkes-Barre.

REYNOLDS BROS Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa. We carry the largest line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Standing Desks, Typewriter Desks, And Office Chairs A Large Stock to Select from. Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.

EVERETT'S LIVERY, 236 Dix Court. (Near City Hall.) It was the storekeeper at a little Iowa town who related that the first he ever heard of Ripans Tabules was from a runner for a Burlington house, who gave him a few. "I had been telling him that I had been a pronounced victim of dyspepsia for several years, when he took from his pocket a small vial, saying: 'Here is what you want.' Well, from that it came about that I began to use Ripans Tabules. It may be that I would have got well anyway, but of this I am certain: I have not been troubled at all with dyspepsia during the last year."